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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2018-10

Pyrimethanil

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) is proposing to establish maximum residue limits (MRLs) for pyrimethanil on various commodities to permit the import and sale of foods containing such residues.

Pyrimethanil is a fungicide currently registered in Canada for use on various commodities.

The PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the imported food commodities when pyrimethanil is used according to label directions in the exporting country, and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally established as an MRL on the corresponding imported commodity. An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for pyrimethanil is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document). A summary of the field trial data used to support the proposed MRLs can be found in Appendix I.

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to replace or be added to the MRLs already established for pyrimethanil, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Pyrimethanil

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Pyrimethanil	4,6-Dimethyl-*N*-phenyl-2-pyrimidinamine	15[2]	Pome fruits (crop group 11-09)
		8[3]	Gooseberries and lowbush blueberries
		5	Pomegranates
		0.5[4]	Tomatoes (crop subgroup 8-09A)
		0.2[5]	Bulb onions (crop subgroup 3-07A)

[1] ppm = parts per million
[2] It is proposed that the MRL of 15 ppm replaces the MRL of 14 ppm for apples, crabapples, loquats, mayhaws, pears, Asian pears, and quinces; and, includes all crops of CG 11-09.
[3] It is proposed that the MRL of 8 ppm replaces the MRLs of 5 ppm for gooseberries and 3 ppm for lowbush blueberries.
[4] It is proposed that the MRL of 0.5 ppm for tomatoes be extended to all food commodities belonging to CSG 8-09A.
[5] Replaces the MRL of 0.1 ppm on all crops of CSG 3-07A.

MRLs are proposed for each commodity included in the listed crop groupings in accordance with the Residue Chemistry Crop Groups webpage in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of the Canada.ca website.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

The MRLs proposed for pyrimethanil in Canada are the same as corresponding American tolerances. American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. A listing of established Codex MRLs is available on the Codex Alimentarius _Pesticide Residues in Food and Feed website,[1] by pesticide or commodity.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian MRLs, American Tolerances and Codex MRLs (where different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)	American Tolerance (ppm)	Codex MRL (ppm)
Tomatoes CSG 8-09A	0.5	0.5	0.7 (Tomatoes)
Pomegranate	5	5	Not Established
Gooseberries	8	8	Not Established

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for pyrimethanil up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[1] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.

Appendix I

Summary of Field Trial Data Used to Support the Proposed Maximum Residue Limits

Residue data for pyrimethanil in pomegranate were submitted to support the maximum residue limit on imported pomegranate. In addition, previously reviewed residue data from field trials conducted in/on dry bulb onions, tomatoes, blueberries, apples, and pears were reassessed in the framework of this petition. Processing studies in treated tomatoes and apples were also reassessed to determine the potential for concentration of residues of pyrimethanil into processed commodities.

Maximum Residue Limits

The recommendation for maximum residue limits (MRLs) for pyrimethanil was based upon the residues observed in crop commodities treated according to label directions in the exporting country, and the guidance provided in the OECD MRL Calculator. Table A1 summarizes the residue data used to calculate the proposed MRLs for imported commodities.

Table A1 Summary of Field Trial and Processing Data Used to Support MRLs

Commodity	Application Method/ Total Application Rate	Preharvest Interval (days)	Lowest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Highest Average Field Trial Residues (ppm)	Experimental Processing Factor
Dry bulb onions	Foliar application / 2.4 kg a.i./ha	7	<0.05	0.096	Not applicable
Tomatoes	Foliar application / 1.5 kg a.i./ha	1	0.06	0.37	Tomato paste (1.2×) Tomato purée (0.3×)
Highbush Blueberries	Foliar application / 1.6 kg a.i./ha	0	1.08	5.13	Not applicable
Pomegranate	Post-harvest Dip / 1000 ppm for 1 minute	Not applicable	1.51	1.66	Not applicable
Apple	Post-harvest Thermofogging / 8.1-10.8 g a.i./ton dry fruit	Not applicable	0.43	5.83	Apple juice (0.4×)
Pear			3.51	3.51	

Following the review of all available data, MRLs as proposed in Table 1 are recommended to cover residues of pyrimethanil. Residues of pyrimethanil in these imported crop commodities at the proposed MRLs will not pose an unacceptable risk to any segment of the population, including infants, children, adults and seniors.